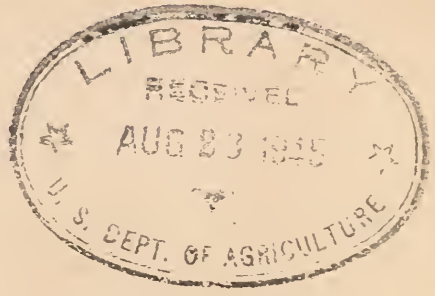
L A N D U S E

IN

SOUTHEASTERN EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO



Prepared by Kenneth R. Pomeroy

Land Utilization Program
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
June 15, 1938

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INTRODUCTION

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1. Land within operating units:

   Land under some type of organized management. Land that is either owned or leased by the operator.

2. Land outside operating units:

   Not under any type of organized management.

3. Crop land:

   Land planted to crops at the time the survey was made.

4. Pasture land:

   Land that maintains its native cover.

5. Idle land:

   Plowed land that is under organized management, but is not being utilized for growing of crops.

6. Fallow land:

   Land that is tilled and allowed to lay idle prior to seeding wheat or other crops.

7. Open pasture:

   Land that maintains its native cover and is not under organized management.

8. Abandoned crop land:

   Land that has been plowed and is not under organized management.

9. Small grain:

Small grain is virtually all wheat.

10. Livestock operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of livestock.

11. Crop operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of crops.

12. General operator:

A farm operator whose income is approximately 50 percent from livestock and 50 percent from crops.

13. Non-resident owner:

An individual who owns land within a county, but who resides in another county, state, or foreign country.

14. Resident owner:

An individual who owns the land upon which he resides.

15. Corporation owner:

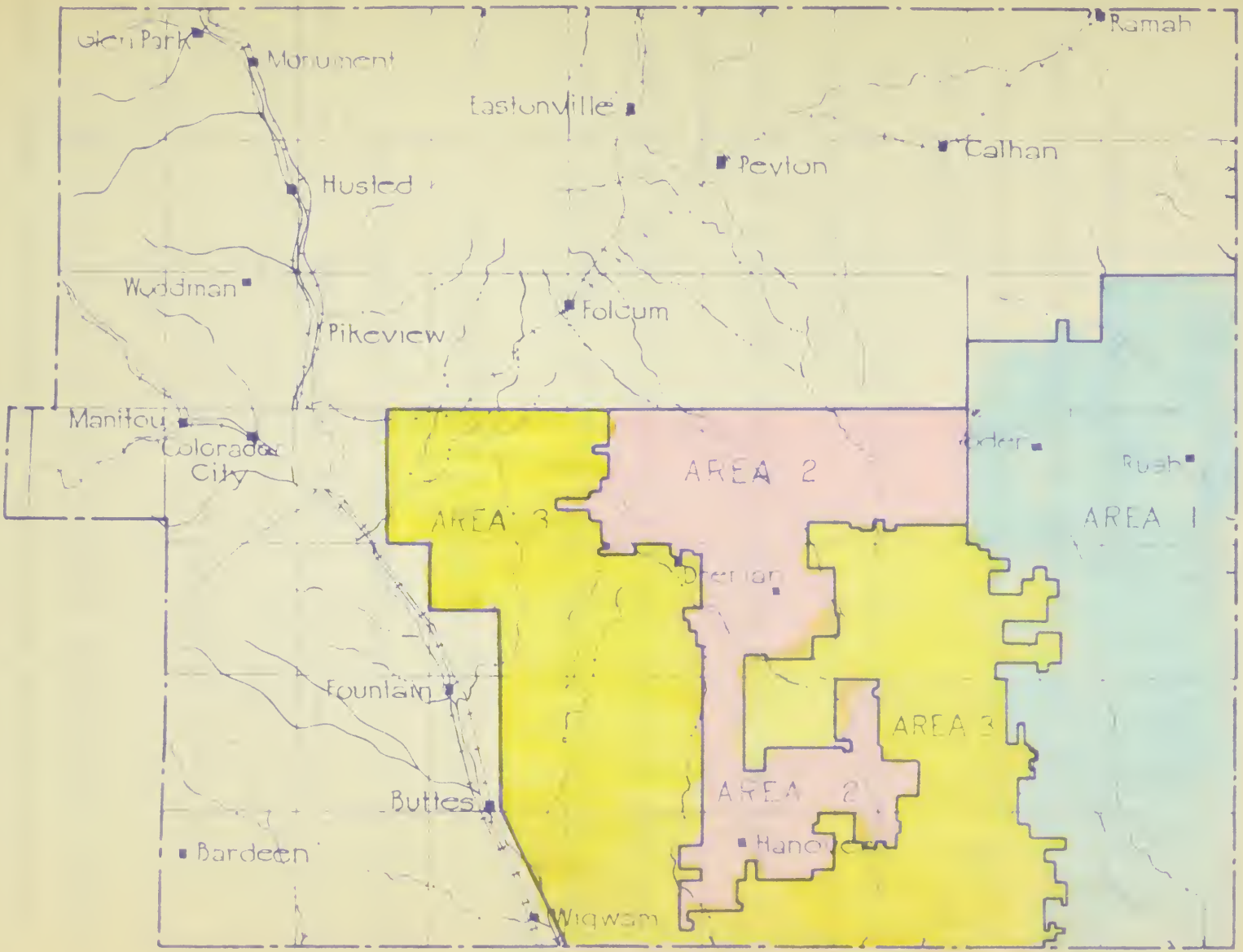
Land that is owned by a corporation. (Insurance companies, railroads, etc.)

16. Non-resident operator in the county:

Operator who farms land in the county of his residence, but does not reside on the farm.

17. Non-resident operator out of county:

Operator who farms land in a county other than that of his residence.



EL PASO COUNTY
COLORADO

Areas determined by land use and type of farming.

- Cash Crop Area
- General Farming Area
- Livestock Area
- Not Covered by Land Use Survey

18. Resident operator:

Operator who lives on the farm.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to -

1. Make available the information gathered by the land use survey to the people of the county and to interested federal and state agencies.
2. Analyze and discuss some of the more important problems as revealed by the survey.
3. Suggest, in some cases, possible methods of meeting these problems.
4. Instill in the mind of the people of the county the need for land use adjustment, to protect and conserve their resources.

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE SURVEY

In 1937, operating under funds allocated by the Resettlement Administration, a comprehensive land use survey was made of the 25 eastern townships in El Paso county. This county was one of the 14 southeastern Colorado counties designated in the "dust bowl" area of the state.

In this county, as in other counties of this area, the continued drought had its disastrous effects upon the farm operators:

few crops had been produced for several years; livestock operators had been forced to sell large numbers of their stock; the number of people on relief rolls was large and a considerable number of persons were leaving the county, seeking new homes.

No adequate inventory of the natural and human resources of the county existed. This information is necessary to determine the nature and intensity of the various problems that face the county.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

In conducting this survey, every operator in the county was contacted, and a schedule of his operations taken. In addition to the schedule*, a plat was made of all land under his control. On this plat the actual land use was designated. This information was then transferred to a large county map. A complete land use picture of the entire county was thus obtained. When the information had all been gathered in the field, it was sent to the regional office at Amarillo and placed in final form.

* Sample schedule in Appendix B

LAND USE DATA

CLIMATE

Climate in El Paso county is typical of that found throughout the Southern High Plains. It is a region of rather light rainfall, with several years of drought often occurring in succession. Temperatures vary greatly as the seasons change. Summer temperatures are rather high during the day, but cool nights, for the most part, prevail. In the winter, temperatures below zero are not uncommon. However, low humidity makes the cold less intense. Rainfall is erratic. Weather records for the county, taken over a 30 year period, at the Calhan station show an annual average of 15.67 inches. The driest year recorded was in 1934 with 5.52 inches; the wettest year was in 1933 with 24.10 inches. The wettest year recorded coming immediately before the driest, is rather an unusual case. It was the result of several heavy local rains that did not extend over a large territory. At Colorado Springs, 35 miles distant, the total for this year was only 13.11 inches.

Weather records taken from the Calhan station show that precipitation in the county is very erratic. The greatest amount of moisture generally comes in the months of May, June, July, and August. Usually this comes in the form of heavy showers and unless the land is in shape to receive it, much of it runs off and does the county little good.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of this section of the county varies from

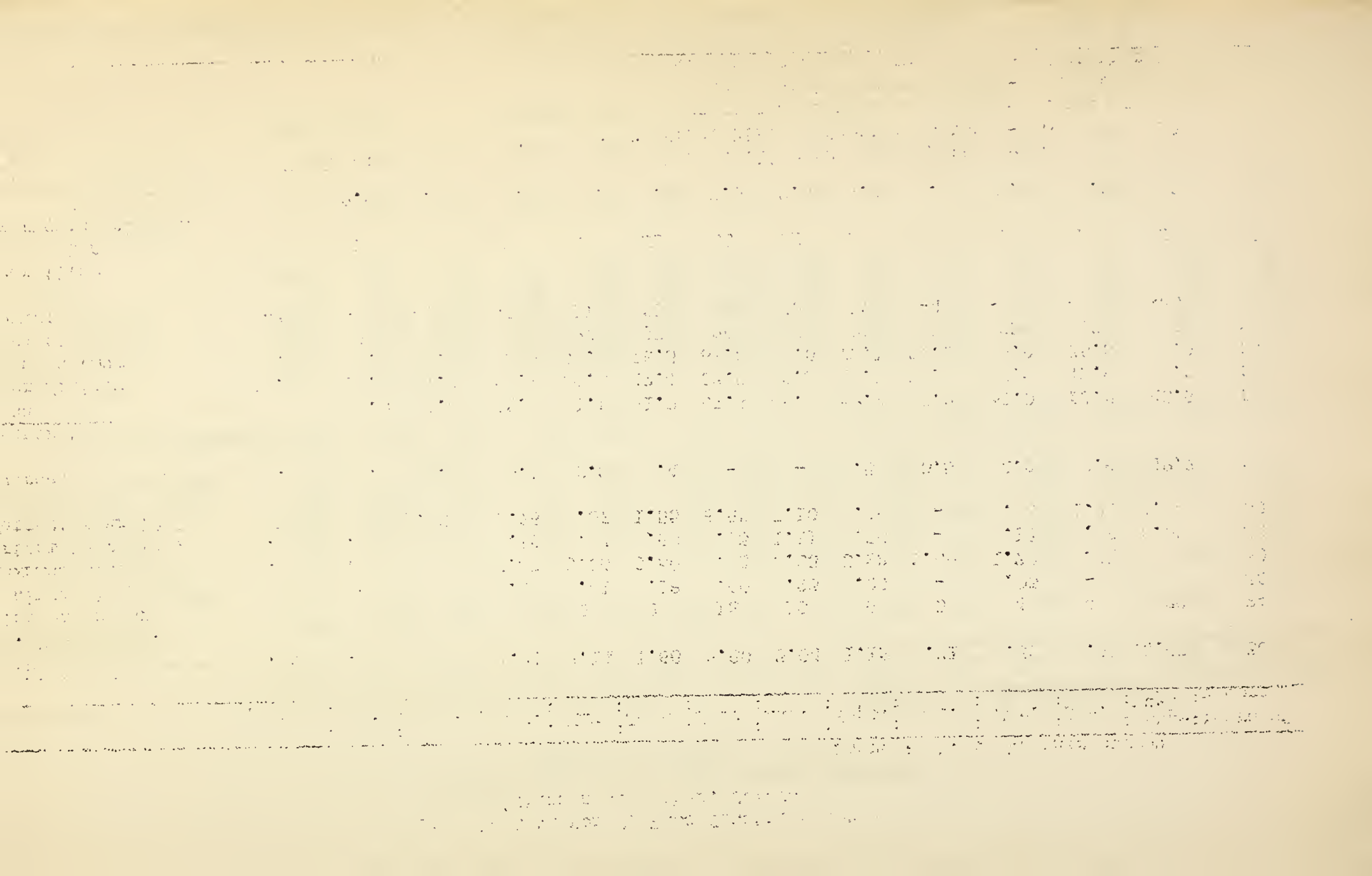
Climatic Data for El Paso County, Colorado
(Station at Calhan, Colorado)

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Years of record
Precipitation														
Annual Mean	.36	.55	.83	1.31	2.14	1.68	2.80	3.04	1.12	.71	.52	.61	15.67	30
No. Days with .01 inches or more	3	4	4	8	9	8	12	10	6	5	4	4	77	24
Minimum Mthly	T	-	T	.16	.41	.18	.60	.93	.06	-	.05	-		30
Maximum Mthly	2.16	2.01	2.52	3.37	6.56	6.50	6.82	5.25	5.22	2.09	1.70	2.61		30
Driest Year 1934	.05	.65	T	.16	.87	.60	1.15	1.11	.50	-	.15	.28	5.52	30
Wettest Year 1933	T	-	1.05	2.76	2.57	1.55	6.82	7.10	.46	-	.03	1.76	24.10	30
Average Annual Snowfall	4.4	6.7	8.1	8.1	2.2	.4	-	-	.5	3.5	6.2	8.6	48.7	24
Temperature														
Mean	26.6	28.0	34.4	42.5	51.2	61.8	67.4	66.0	58.9	47.2	36.0	26.2	45.6	24
Mean Minimum	13.8	15.4	21.4	29.1	38.0	47.4	53.5	52.5	44.7	33.3	23.2	13.8	32.2	24
Mean Maximum	39.3	40.5	47.5	55.9	64.5	76.3	81.3	79.5	73.1	61.0	48.9	38.5	58.9	24
Highest	67	67	73	80	87	93	98	93	91	83	73	67	98	24
Lowest	-30	-23	-13	-2	11	25	39	33	17	-4	-12	-30	-30	23
Prevailing Wind Direction	S	NW	NW	NW	SE	SE	SE	SE	S	S	S	NW	S	20
Average Hourly Wind Velocity	7.8	8.6	9.1	10.6	10.0	9.2	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.0	7.2	8.5	6

FROST DATA:

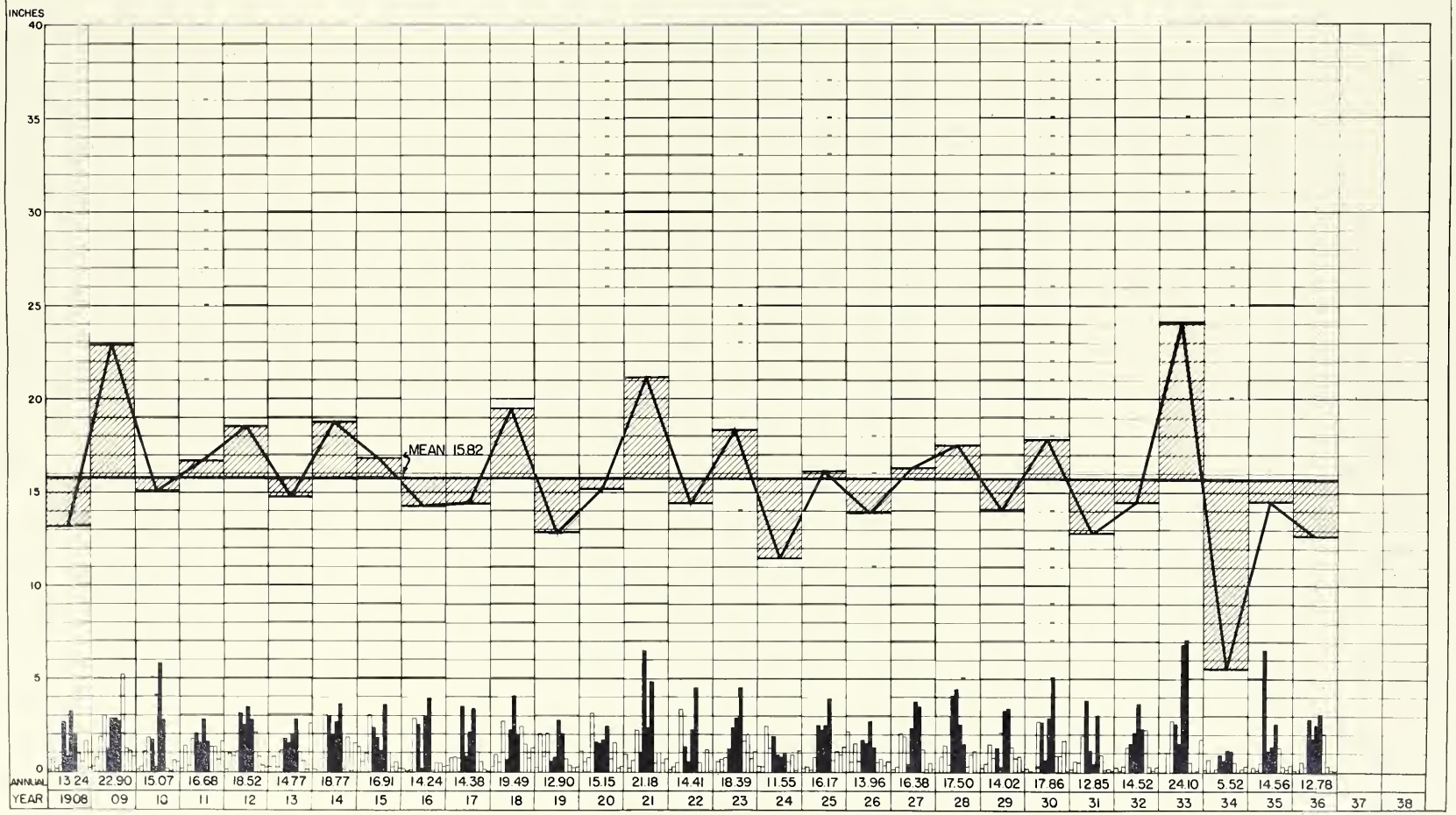
Average date of last killing frost in spring - May 17
" " " first killing frost in autumn - September 29
" length of growing season - 135 days
Latest date of killing frost in spring - June 6
Earliest date of killing frost in autumn - September 2



ANNUAL AND MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AT CALHAN

EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

SOURCE: U.S. WEATHER BUREAU



ANNUAL	13.24	22.90	15.07	16.68	18.52	14.77	18.77	16.91	14.24	14.38	19.49	12.90	15.15	21.18	14.41	18.39	11.55	16.17	13.96	16.38	17.50	14.02	17.86	12.85	14.52	24.10	5.52	14.56	12.78		
YEAR	1908	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

PREPARED BY B.A.E.

rolling hilly ground to level flat surfaces. The eastern part of the area is comparatively level, and in the past has been subject to intensive cultivation. As the western part of the area is reached, the topography becomes more rolling and is used primarily for grazing purposes. Small tracts of cultivated ground are found, but in general the topography is too rough for cultivation.

POPULATION TRENDS

Since 1930 there has been a steady decline in the rural population of El Paso county. Many families, due to conditions of drought and other factors beyond their control, have been forced to move. Especially has this been true in the southeastern part of the county, which has suffered more from drought and erosion than has any other section. The land use survey, completed in the spring of 1937, showed 325 resident operators, with a total rural population of 1,329. As many families have left the area since the survey was made, the present population is considerably under this figure.

LAND OWNERSHIP

In the area covered by the land use survey in 1937, there were 542,937 acres. Of this amount 148,823 acres, or 27.4 percent are public lands. There are 49,345 acres, or 9.1 percent

owned by corporations, while the remaining 344,769 acres, or 63.5 percent is in private ownership. (For complete figures see the accompanying table). Of the 344,769 acres held in private ownership, 262,165 acres, or approximately 76 percent is owned by residents of the county. The remaining 82,604 acres, or approximately 24 percent is owned by non-residents. Although this percentage of non-resident owned land is not as high as in some of the other Colorado counties in which the survey was made, it does present a serious problem. Much of the land owned by non-residents is of a type that lends itself to speculative farming, and as a result has suffered abuses common to non-resident owned land.

The soil of much of the county is quite susceptible to wind erosion even when given the best of care. The non-resident owner generally is not in a position to care for his land, and in other cases appears not to care what happens to it. The result is that much of this land is creating a serious hazard from a wind erosion standpoint. This does not mean that resident owned land never blows. Often it blows badly and little or no effort is made to control it. However, it is much easier for the resident owners who are on the ground to devise and carry out methods by which blowing may be controlled.

El Paso County, Colorado
Land Ownership

Ownership		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	County Total
Federal	(Acres)	200	640	1,880	2,720
	(Percent)	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5
State	(Acres)	15,630	22,760	102,520	140,910
	(Percent)	7.8	19.4	45.3	25.9
County Tax	(Acres)	2,491	1,761	941	5,193
	(Percent)	1.3	1.5	0.4	1.0
Corporation	(Acres)	10,165	7,860	31,320	49,345
	(Percent)	5.1	6.7	13.9	9.1
Resident	(Acres)	128,796	64,885	68,484	262,165
	(Percent)	64.5	55.4	30.3	48.3
Non-Resident	(Acres)	42,330	19,298	20,976	82,604
	(Percent)	21.2	16.5	9.3	15.2
Total		199,612	117,204	226,121	542,937
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

LAND USE

There are 126,915 acres of plowed land in the area covered by the survey. This is 23.2 percent of all the land in the area. Considering the area as a whole, the ratio of plowed land to pasture is not unfavorably high. However, additional study shows that a high percentage of this plowed land is concentrated in a relatively small area. This definitely increases the severity of the problems that arise from improper land use.

At the time the survey was made, the 126,915 acres of plowed land was being used as follows: (for complete figures see Table 2)

Small grain, 220 acres or 0.2 percent
Row crops, 63,118 acres or 49.7 percent
Idle land within operating units, 14,946 acres or 11.8 percent
Abandoned crop land 48,361 acres or 38.1 percent.

In a study of the land use in southeastern El Paso county, one of the striking features is the large amount of land not included in operating units. There were, at the time of the survey, 180,140 acres of open land. Of this amount, 48,361 acres were abandoned crop land and 131,779 acres were open pasture. The open land amounts to 32.9 percent of all the land covered by the survey.

The large amount of abandoned crop land presents several serious problems. Much of it is non-resident owned, and as a result received no treatment to prevent blowing. In many of these cases the owners do not realize the hazard their land has become from wind erosion. In other cases they do not care. The land, in many instances, was acquired for speculative purposes and as such the owners feel few obligations to take care of it and prevent damages to adjoining farms.

In any adjustment of the land use practices of the county some provision should be made to return much of this abandoned crop land to grass. However, before this can be done, treatment must be given much of the land. Outside help is needed as farmers in the area are not equipped or financially able to properly take care of this situation.

The large amount of open pasture land is used as "free range" by the operators of the county as well as by non-resident stockmen. Many operators frankly state that if it were not for this "free range" they could not possibly exist. Since it is used generally and no rent is paid for its use, the land is subject to no responsible control, and as a result is very badly overgrazed and depleted. This creates a hazardous condition for wind and water erosion.

In order to allow a more detailed discussion of land use, the county has been divided into three areas according to land use, type of farming, and the amount of broken land. The map of El Paso county on page 3 will show the location of these areas.

Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix A give detailed information regarding land use inside and outside of operating units, as well as use of plowed land.

AREA 1

CASH CROP AREA

Area 1 includes approximately 202,868 acres. Pasture land within operating units amounts to 74,498 acres, while pasture land outside of operating units amounts to 33,335 acres. There are 95,035 acres of plowed land. Of this amount, 49,869 acres are within operating units, and 45,166 acres are abandoned crop land. The 95,035 acres of plowed land amounts to 46.9 percent of all of

the land in the area.

The actual use to which the plowed land is put is as follows:

Small grain, 220 acres (0.2 percent)
Row crops, 39,489 acres (41.6 percent)
Hay, 85 acres (0.1 percent)
Idle, 10,075 acres (10.6 percent)
Abandoned crop land, 45,166 acres (47.5 percent)

This area, which has been intensely cropped in the past, has suffered severely from wind erosion during the past few years. Much of the plowed acreage is used for growing beans, the harvesting of which always leaves the ground in a condition to blow.

In the past when moisture conditions were favorable, the area has been very productive. However, the past years of drought have created land use problems that are proving serious. The large amount of broken land in the area (46.9 percent) is always a menace from wind erosion. Many operators in the area, some on their own initiative and some aided by governmental programs, have followed soil conserving practices to prevent blowing of soil. The success in most cases has been very limited. The operators have in most instances been able to substantially reduce blowing of their own fields; but since the chief threat from wind erosion comes from the large amount of abandoned crop land, the efforts of the resident operators to control erosion has often been nullified. This abandoned crop land, much of which is non-resident owned, is placed in cultivation during periods of heavy precipitation. In dry years it is generally idle, receives no care, and often blows badly,

damaging adjoining fields.

Much of the intensive farming of this area has been caused by the small size of farm units. The only hope the operator of a small unit has in securing much in the way of income is from cash crops, which always carries a high degree of speculative risk. A change to less intensive crop practices would be a good thing for this area from the standpoint of insuring agricultural stability. However, before this can be accomplished, farm units must be enlarged as it is not financially feasible to practice diversified farming on extremely small units. (A discussion on size of units will follow later in this report).

AREA 2

GENERAL FARMING AREA

Area 2, comprising 117,291 acres, has 19.9 percent of its land plowed. There are 80,375 acres of pasture land within units and 13,560 acres of pasture land outside of operating units. The 23,356 acres of plowed land at the time of the survey was being used as follows:

Row crop, 17,921 acres (76.7 percent)
Hay, 100 acres (0.4 percent)
Idle, 3,536 acres (15.2 percent)
Abandoned crop land, 1,775 acres (7.6 percent)

Practically all of the crops grown in this area are row crops. A large percentage of the operators practice diversified

farming with considerable dependence being placed on livestock.

The topography of this area does not lend itself to cropping practices as well as the land in Area 1. As a result pasture land forms a much higher percentage of the total land in this area than is the case in Area 1. This fact lessens the hazard from wind erosion to a considerable degree. This area is also fortunate in having only 1,775 acres of abandoned crop land. These factors greatly lessen the wind erosion hazard. Nevertheless, this abandoned land, as a source of danger from wind erosion should receive first attention in any program of adjustment for the area. Many units in this area are so small that it is impossible to farm them with any degree of success. In attempting to do so operators are forced to follow practices that are not consistent with good land use.

AREA 3

LIVESTOCK AREA

This is the largest area in the county and contains 226,595 acres. Pasture land comprises 218,047 acres, or 96.3 percent of all land.

The survey showed 133,163 acres of pasture in operating units, and 84,884 acres of pasture outside of operating units. The 8,548 acres of plowed land is practically all used for the growing of row crops. This area, used to produce livestock, is

properly utilized. It is true that much of this land, due to conditions of drought and overgrazing, has been badly depleted, and in some cases has started to blow. However, at the present time, the use to which the land is being put is generally the proper one.

Other problems, such as control over the itinerant stockman, exist but do not seriously effect the land use.

TYPE OF FARM

The 328 operators contacted were classified as to type of farm. Four classifications were used: livestock, crop, general, and some who fell into none of these classes were left unclassified. (See table of definitions). Sixty-one farmers were classified as livestock operators, 129 as crop, 110 as general, and 28 were unclassified.

The 61 livestock operators controlled 185,720 acres, or 49.9 percent of all the land within operating units. They owned 70,916 acres and rented 114,804 acres. The 129 crop operators controlled 75,270 acres, or 20.2 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 22,200 acres and rented 53,070 acres. The 110 general farmers controlled 99,859 acres, or 26.8 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 36,106 acres and rented 63,753 acres. The 28 farms left unclassified controlled 11,570 acres, of which they owned 3,640 acres and rented 7,930 acres.

Approximately 40 percent of all the operators in southeastern El Paso county depend on cash crops as their major source of income. In view of the high degree of speculative risk involved in producing cash crops in the Southern High Plains region, this percentage is very high. It seems advisable, in the interest of agricultural stability, that this type of farm be reduced as much as possible. Diversification of agricultural enterprise will go a long way in eliminating the failures of one crop farming. It has been shown conclusively that over a period of years, the farmer who depends on dry land crop farming alone cannot survive in the Southern High Plains area. Operators who have been able to maintain a better standard of living are those who have practiced diversified farming. Especially has this been true during the past years of drought. Many of the crop farmers have been forced to move, but a series of wet years will likely bring them back or cause others to come in.

A change in the type of farming in many cases, to achieve better land use is desirable. However, economic conditions and conditions of drought have so severely depleted the resources of many of the county's farmers that it is financially impossible for them to make a change. The results of this survey clearly show the need for adjustment of various kinds within the county. Yet, these changes are not easy to make. They must be made gradually over a period of time, and then only after a carefully worked out county plan has been devised.

In Appendix A will be found a series of tables that show the type of farm for the county as a whole as well as for each area. Included in these tables is basic land use information that is broken down according to type of farm. A detailed discussion by areas will not be undertaken as the general discussion for the county as a whole will apply to each area.

TENURE

In analyzing tenure we find that of the 328 operators, 65 are owners, 151 are tenants, and 112 both own and rent land. This places 46.0 percent of the total number of operators in the position of tenants.

Since this rate is high, the question of tenancy in El Paso county is extremely important from at least two points of view. First, tenancy has produced conditions that can definitely be identified with certain undesirable land use practices. In the second place, tenancy always produces certain social and economic obligations that cannot be ignored.

As far as land use is concerned, tenancy under present conditions is generally harmful to best land use practices. This can be directly traced in a number of cases to the relationship between tenant and landlord as signified by the type of leases that prevail. These leases for the most part are for short terms, the majority of them for only one year. A few are longer, but these

are exceptions. When a tenant has a short term lease, he cannot reasonably be expected to take the same care of the land that he would if assured the use of it for a longer period.

If a crop farmer, he feels that it is necessary to secure as high a return from the land as possible from cash crops. Since he has no assurance that he will have control of the same land the following year, no thought is generally given to future planning or improvement of this land. He is concerned only in the immediate return. This encourages a speculative type of farming that does not lend itself to agricultural stability. Especially is this true when the land is held primarily for speculative purposes by non-resident owners. Often in these cases the landlord at the signing of the lease specifies the types and acreage of crops to be planted.

In the case of grass land much the same situation exists. It is impractical from the tenants viewpoint, to hold grass in reserve, as the lease may expire before it is used. If the lease is not renewed, the grass is lost to the tenant.

A program of long-time leases would do much to correct this undesirable condition. However, in such a program, some provision must be made for the protection of the landlord. Many of them state that they would gladly give long-time leases, but the fear of securing poor tenants, who would be hard to evict, makes them hesitate. This is a joint problem of both tenant and

landowner and can be solved only by the closest cooperation and with concessions from both.

Social aspects of the situation are also important. Tenants generally move about a great deal. This unstable element of population does not enter into and adds little that is constructive to community life. On the other hand, they demand many services from the community. Schools, roads, and churches must be provided for them. The variableness of their numbers makes this a difficult problem. It keeps taxes and administrative costs high. Little in the way of community or agricultural stability can be achieved with this continual shifting of a considerable portion of the farm population.

In Appendix A, Tables 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 give land use and other data according to tenure.

SIZE OF FARM

Most sections of the Southern High Plains region are handicapped by a relatively high number of small farms. El Paso county is no exception to the rule. This directly reflects the old homestead policy of the government. Many of these farms are too small to provide the operators with an adequate income even in good years. When a series of poor years occur the operators of small units are forced in many cases to move.

In a discussion regarding the size of farms, the question always arises as to what constitutes a proper size unit for a

farm in the Southern High Plains region. The answer can be only relative. Such things as land use, soil types, accessibility to water and individual initiative must be considered. Careful studies in many parts of this region and discussions with local farmers indicate that farmers need from two to eight sections to insure a reasonable income from year to year. The size of unit needed depends upon the type of farming operation carried out.

A comparison between the size of recommended units and conditions as they actually exist furnish some interesting contrasts. Of the 328 farms, 208 (63.4 percent) are 720 acres or less. Only 26 farms (7.9 percent) are larger than three sections. (See Table 20 for complete figures.) These figures indicate that many of the farms in El Paso county are too small to return an adequate living over a period of years.

One possible solution is a cooperative movement on the part of farmers to enlarge their units, by obtaining long term leases on additional pasture land. This will require considerable work in the nature of an educational program for the individuals interested. It would be necessary to convince the land owners that long term leases would be to their advantage.

Another method that might be used is the federal purchase of land. A properly conducted purchase program could do much to eliminate improper land use and uneconomic size units. This could be done by buying tracts that are submarginal or not primarily

suited to crop production. Many of these tracts that are unsuitable for crop production are also too small for grazing units. By buying them the government can include them in a large grazing area.

To insure proper land use in the future, it will be necessary to eliminate purely speculative use. Such control must be had that grazing land cannot be plowed and put to crop production when favorable climatic and market conditions recur. This could be achieved by placing the administration of the purchase area in some responsible organization. This organization would have the power to enact and enforce such regulations as would be in harmony with good land use practices.

In Appendix A, Tables 20, 21, and 22 give land use information on the county according to size of farm.

YEARS ON FARM

An excellent yardstick to use in measuring the stability of a community is the number of years each operator has occupied the farm upon which he resides.

When a community is found in which many of the individuals move about from year to year, it generally indicates improper land use and a speculative type of farming. People came to these areas with the hope of "getting rich overnight." Few of them planned to make their homes permanently in the area.

Throughout the Southern High Plains region the percentage

of people who have been on their farms only a short time is high. Especially is this true in the counties that are used for speculative wheat production.

Table 17 gives the period each operator has been on the same farm according to the type of farm he operates. These figures show that 25.6 percent of the crop operators have been on the same farm 13 years or over. In the case of the general and livestock farms the figure is higher being 32.7 percent and 42.6 percent respectively. This is to be expected as these operators, especially livestock, are by necessity set up on a more stable basis than is crop farming.

A study of the figures for the county shows that 176 operators, or 53.7 percent of the total, have been on their present farms six years or less. This unstable element in the population creates at least three types of problems: public and administrative costs of county government are raised, social obligations are increased, and long time planning to achieve agriculture stability is hindered.

CONDITION AND OCCUPANCY OF HOUSES

Occupied Houses:

At the time of the survey there were 325 occupied houses. In classifying these as to condition, it was found that 45 (13.8 percent) were in good condition, 125 (38.5 percent) were in fair condition, and 155 (47.7 percent) were in poor condition. The crop farmers have 10.2 percent of their houses classified as good,

the general farmers have 12.8 percent of their houses in this classification, while in the case of the livestock operators, the figure is 28.3 percent. This indicates that the livestock and general farmers are able to maintain better improvements on their property.

Home facilities, such as telephones, radios, electricity and piped water were considered. Table 8 in Appendix A shows that in all cases the percentage of crop farmers possessing these conveniences is smaller than in the case of either the livestock or general farmers.

Unoccupied Houses:

A record was also made of abandoned houses in the county: there were 245 of these. A further analysis shows that 197 were in ruins, indicating a long period of abandonment, and 47 were not in ruins and had only recently been abandoned.

The large numbers of abandoned houses indicate that at one time the rural population of El Paso county was much greater than at present. Conditions of drought and depression have forced many to leave the county recently. The fact that 47 houses were at the time of the survey still in a fair state of repair shows that much of the exodus has been quite recent. These people are gone, forced by various conditions of drought and other circumstances to seek new homes in new locations. They can be forgotten as far as present conditions are concerned. But what of the future? If several wet

years occur and news is broadcast that El Paso county is producing crops again, may not many of them and others return? If nothing is done to discourage them, this is likely to happen. Speculators will rush in and plow more land and crops will be planted with little thought or care for proper land use.

SUBSIDIES

Federal money that has been spent in El Paso county during the last few years, 1933-1937, amounts to $6,030,369. Of this amount $4,747,129 has been spent as emergency expenditures, and $1,283,240 has been loaned on security. (See Tables 25 and 26 for complete breakdown.) These figures apply to the entire county and include the city of Colorado Springs. For this reason a true picture of the rural areas is not obtainable. Nevertheless, the expenditures of the federal government in the rural areas have been high. In considering the sums that have been spent, the question always arises as to how much good the money has done.

From a humanitarian point of view the answer is obvious. The money has done a tremendous amount of good. The money spent has relieved and prevented a great deal of human suffering.

From a land use point of view the answer is not so encouraging. Much of the money was intended for emergency measures. A crisis existed, and it was necessary to get money to the stricken area as soon as possible. Little thought could be given to a long

time program for agricultural stability. For this reason some of the programs were hurriedly written, and in some cases did not incorporate good land use practices. In complying with some of the programs, farmers were actually forced to follow land use practices not in harmony with existing conditions.

On the other hand, some farmers took advantage of a paternalistic government and used the programs as a means to an end. Compliance, although carried out, was in a haphazard fashion, and little thought was given to anything except the amount of the check to be received.

Agricultural programs in the future, to be successful, must have two things: first, the government must develop a sound program that includes proven practices for the area; second, the farmers must cooperate and enter into the spirit of such a program. Not only should they comply with the program in order to receive their payments, but they should carry their planning much further. They should stop "farming the government" and develop practices that will lead to a stable income year in and year out.

APPENDIX A

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A P P E N D I X A

LAND USE TABLES

USE OF LAND IN EL PASO COUNTY

Table 1

Land Use Inside and Outside
Operating Units

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

	Number				Percent			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	County Total	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Total
Within Operating Unit								
Row Crop	39,794	18,021	5,793	63,608	19.6	15.4	2.5	11.7
Fallow	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-
Idle	10,075	3,536	1,335	14,946	5.0	3.0	.6	2.7
Pasture	74,498	80,375	133,163	288,036	36.7	68.5	58.8	52.7
Total	124,367	101,956	140,291	366,614	61.3	86.9	61.9	67.1
Outside Operating Unit								
Crop Abandoned	45,166	1,775	1,420	48,361	22.3	1.5	.6	8.8
Pasture Open	33,335	13,560	84,884	131,779	16.4	11.6	37.5	24.1
Total	78,501	15,335	86,304	180,140	38.7	13.1	38.1	32.9
GRAND TOTAL	202,868	117,291	226,595	546,754	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2

Use of Plowed Land

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Use	Number				Percent			
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	County Total	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	County Total
Small Grain	220	-	-	220	.2	-	-	.2
Row Crop	39,489	17,921	5,708	63,118	41.6	76.7	66.8	49.7
Hay	85	100	85	270	.1	.4	1.0	.2
Fallow	-	24	-	24	-	.1	-	-
Idle	10,075	3,536	1,335	14,946	10.6	15.1	15.6	11.8
Abandoned Crop	45,166	1,775	1,420	48,361	47.5	7.6	16.6	38.1
Total	95,035	23,356	8,548	126,939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

LAND USE DATA BY TYPE

Table 3

Number of Operators, Acres Plowed, Acres of Native Pasture, and Total Acres By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Native Pasture	Acres Total
County Total								
Livestock	61	15,039	170,681	185,720	18.7	4.0	45.8	49.9
Crop	129	33,660	41,610	75,270	39.3	9.0	11.2	20.2
General	110	32,104	67,755	99,859	33.5	8.6	18.2	26.8
Unclassified	28	4,400	7,170	11,570	8.5	1.2	1.9	3.1
Total	328	85,203	287,216	372,419	100.0	22.9	77.1	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	16	5,996	16,524	22,520	9.1	4.3	11.9	16.2
Crop	104	28,935	35,455	64,390	59.1	20.8	25.5	46.3
General	47	17,994	30,389	48,383	26.7	12.9	21.8	34.8
Unclassified	9	1,660	2,140	3,800	5.1	1.2	1.5	2.7
Total	176	54,585	84,508	139,093	100.0	39.2	60.8	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	29	5,943	49,157	55,100	26.2	5.5	45.9	51.4
Crop	19	3,715	4,245	7,960	17.1	3.5	4.0	7.4
General	50	10,835	26,985	37,820	45.0	10.1	25.2	35.3
Unclassified	13	1,910	4,370	6,280	11.7	1.8	4.1	5.9
Total	111	22,403	84,757	107,160	100.0	20.9	79.1	100.0
Area 3								
Livestock	16	3,100	105,000	108,100	39.0	2.5	83.2	85.7
Crop	6	1,010	1,910	2,920	14.6	.8	1.5	2.3
General	13	3,275	10,381	13,656	31.7	2.6	8.2	10.8
Unclassified	6	830	660	1,490	14.7	.7	.5	1.2
Total	41	8,215	117,951	126,166	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0

Table 4

Acreages of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Number							Percent						
	Operators	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Summer Fallow	Idle	Total	Operators	Hay	Small Grain	Row Crop	Summer Fallow	Idle	Total
County Total														
Livestock	61	60	230	11,205	24	3,520	15,039	18.7	-	.3	13.2	-	4.1	17.7
Crop	129	115	30	30,045	20	3,450	33,660	39.3	.1	-	35.3	-	4.0	39.5
General	110	55	130	26,324	25	5,570	32,104	33.5	-	.2	30.9	-	6.5	37.7
Unclassified	28	-	-	2,975	-	1,425	4,400	8.5	-	-	3.5	-	1.7	5.1
Total	328	230	390	70,549	69	13,965	85,203	100.0	.3	.5	82.2	-	16.4	100.0
Area 1														
Livestock	16	-	30	3,616	-	2,350	5,966	9.1	-	-	6.6	-	4.3	11.0
Crop	104	115	30	25,805	20	2,965	28,935	59.1	.2	-	47.3	-	5.4	53.0
General	47	30	130	14,079	25	3,730	17,994	26.7	-	.2	25.8	-	6.8	33.0
Unclassified	9	-	-	1,300	-	360	1,660	5.1	-	-	2.4	-	.7	3.0
Total	176	145	190	44,800	45	9,405	54,585	100.0	.3	.4	82.1	-	17.2	100.0
Area 2														
Livestock	29	-	-	4,979	24	940	5,943	26.2	-	-	22.2	.1	4.2	26.5
Crop	19	-	-	3,260	-	455	3,715	17.1	-	-	14.6	-	2.0	16.6
General	50	-	-	9,345	-	1,490	10,835	45.0	-	-	41.7	-	6.7	48.4
Unclassified	13	-	-	1,225	-	685	1,910	11.7	-	-	5.5	-	3.1	8.5
Total	111	-	-	18,809	24	3,570	22,403	100.0	-	-	84.0	.1	15.9	100.0
Area 3														
Livestock	16	60	200	2,610	-	230	3,100	39.0	.7	2.4	31.8	-	2.8	37.7
Crop	6	-	-	980	-	30	1,010	14.6	-	-	11.9	-	.4	12.3
General	13	25	-	2,900	-	350	3,275	31.7	.3	-	35.3	-	4.3	39.9
Unclassified	6	-	-	450	-	380	830	14.7	-	-	5.5	-	4.6	10.1
Total	41	85	200	6,940	-	990	8,215	100.0	.1	2.4	84.5	-	12.0	100.0

Table 5

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Owned, Acres Rented, and Total Acres By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Number				Percent			
	Number Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Number Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County Total								
Livestock	61	70,916	114,804	185,720	18.7	19.0	30.8	49.9
Crop	129	22,200	53,070	75,270	39.3	6.0	14.3	20.2
General	110	36,106	63,753	99,859	33.5	9.7	17.1	26.8
Unclassified	28	3,640	7,930	11,570	8.5	1.0	2.1	3.1
Total	328	132,862	239,557	372,419	100.0	35.7	64.3	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	16	6,160	16,360	22,520	9.1	4.4	11.8	16.2
Crop	104	18,520	45,870	64,390	59.1	13.3	33.0	46.3
General	47	16,760	31,623	48,383	26.7	12.0	22.7	34.8
Unclassified	9	1,240	2,560	3,800	5.1	.9	1.8	2.7
Total	176	42,680	96,413	139,093	100.0	30.7	69.3	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	29	17,360	37,740	55,100	26.2	16.2	35.2	51.4
Crop	19	3,200	4,760	7,960	17.1	3.0	4.4	7.4
General	50	15,280	22,540	37,820	45.0	14.3	21.0	35.3
Unclassified	13	2,240	4,040	6,280	11.7	2.1	3.8	5.9
Total	111	38,080	69,080	107,160	100.0	35.5	64.5	100.0
Area 3								
Livestock	16	47,396	60,704	108,100	39.0	37.6	48.1	85.7
Crop	6	480	2,440	2,920	14.6	.4	1.9	2.3
General	13	4,066	9,590	13,656	31.7	3.2	7.6	10.8
Unclassified	6	160	1,330	1,490	14.7	.1	1.1	1.2
Total	41	52,102	74,064	126,166	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0

Table 6

Population
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Number Operators	Members in Family	Employables
County Total			
Livestock	60	255	83
Crop	128	506	153
General	110	459	145
Unclassified	27	109	30
Total	325	1,329	411
Area 1			
Livestock	16	77	21
Crop	103	399	128
General	47	220	71
Unclassified	9	34	9
Total	175	730	229
Area 2			
Livestock	29	122	44
Crop	19	81	20
General	50	182	56
Unclassified	12	51	16
Total	110	436	136
Area 3			
Livestock	15	56	18
Crop	6	26	5
General	13	57	18
Unclassified	6	24	5
Total	40	163	46

Table 7

Condition of Farmsteads
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
County Total										
Livestock	60	17	25	18	60	18.5	28.3	41.7	30.0	100.0
Crop	128	13	45	70	128	39.4	10.2	35.1	54.7	100.0
General	110	14	49	47	110	33.8	12.8	44.5	42.7	100.0
Unclassified	27	1	6	20	27	8.3	3.7	22.2	74.1	100.0
Total	325	45	125	155	325	100.0	13.8	38.5	47.7	100.0
Area 1										
Livestock	16	1	6	9	16	9.1	6.3	37.5	56.2	100.0
Crop	103	11	35	57	103	58.9	10.7	34.0	55.3	100.0
General	47	4	24	19	47	26.9	8.5	51.1	40.4	100.0
Unclassified	9	-	3	6	9	5.1	-	33.3	66.7	100.0
Total	175	16	68	91	175	100.0	9.1	38.9	52.0	100.0
Area 2										
Livestock	29	10	16	3	29	26.3	34.5	55.2	10.3	100.0
Crop	19	2	7	10	19	17.3	10.5	36.8	52.7	100.0
General	50	6	21	23	50	45.5	12.0	42.0	46.0	100.0
Unclassified	12	1	1	10	12	10.9	8.3	8.4	83.3	100.0
Total	110	19	45	46	110	100.0	17.3	40.9	41.8	100.0
Area 3										
Livestock	15	6	3	6	15	37.5	40.0	20.0	40.0	100.0
Crop	6	-	3	3	6	15.0	-	50.0	50.0	100.0
General	13	4	4	5	13	32.5	30.8	30.8	38.4	100.0
Unclassified	6	-	2	4	6	15.0	-	33.3	66.7	100.0
Total	40	10	13	18	40	100.0	25.0	30.0	45.0	100.0

Table 8

Inventory of Facilities
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Number Operators	None	Electricity in Home	Electricity in Building	Water in Dwelling	Telephone	Radio	Trench Silo	Upright Silo
County Total									
Livestock	60	10	8	6	25	29	40	17	2
Percent	18.5	3.1	2.5	1.8	7.7	8.9	12.3	5.2	.6
Crop	128	46	13	7	13	29	63	8	-
Percent	39.4	14.2	4.0	2.2	4.0	8.9	19.4	2.5	-
General	110	25	19	10	23	36	66	27	1
Percent	33.8	7.7	5.8	3.1	7.1	11.1	20.3	8.3	.3
Unclassified	27	12	4	2	4	6	8	3	-
Percent	8.3	3.7	1.2	.6	1.2	1.8	2.5	.9	-
Total	325	93	44	25	65	100	177	55	3
Percent	100.0	28.6	13.5	7.7	20.0	30.8	54.5	16.9	.9
Area 1									
Livestock	16	7	1	1	5	-	7	2	-
Percent	9.1	4.0	.6	.6	2.9	-	4.0	1.1	-
Crop	103	40	12	6	12	15	54	4	-
Percent	58.9	22.9	6.9	3.4	6.9	8.6	30.9	2.3	-
General	47	12	9	4	9	3	30	10	-
Percent	26.9	6.9	5.1	2.3	5.1	1.7	17.1	5.7	-
Unclassified	9	4	-	-	2	1	3	1	-
Percent	5.1	2.3	-	-	1.1	.6	1.7	.6	-
Total	175	63	22	11	28	19	94	17	-
Percent	100.0	36.0	12.6	6.3	16.0	10.9	53.7	9.7	-

(Continued on following page)

Table 8

(Continued)

Type	Number Operators	None	Electricity in Home	Electricity in Building	Water In Dwelling	Telephone	Radio	Trench Silo	Upright Silo
Area 2									
Livestock	29	1	5	3	15	20	22	14	1
Percent	26.4	.9	4.5	2.7	13.6	18.2	20.0	12.7	.9
Crop	19	4	1	1	1	11	7	3	-
Percent	17.3	3.6	.9	.9	.9	10.0	6.4	2.7	-
General	50	13	8	4	11	28	26	11	-
Percent	45.4	11.8	7.3	3.6	10.0	25.5	23.6	10.0	-
Unclassified	12	4	2	-	2	5	4	2	-
Percent	10.9	3.6	1.8	-	1.8	4.5	3.6	1.8	-
Total	110	22	16	8	29	64	59	30	1
Percent	100.0	19.9	14.5	7.2	26.3	58.2	53.6	27.2	.9
Area 3									
Livestock	15	2	2	2	5	9	11	1	1
Percent	37.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	12.5	22.5	27.5	2.5	2.5
Crop	6	2	-	-	-	3	2	1	-
Percent	15.0	5.0	-	-	-	7.5	5.0	2.5	-
General	13	-	2	2	3	5	10	6	1
Percent	32.5	-	5.0	5.0	7.5	12.5	25.0	15.0	2.5
Unclassified	6	4	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
Percent	15.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	-
Total	40	8	6	6	8	17	24	8	2
Percent	100.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	42.5	60.0	20.0	5.0

Table 9

Machinery Inventory
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Number Operators	None	Auto	Truck	Tractor	Combine
County Total						
Livestock	61	2	53	15	28	-
Percent	18.6	.6	16.2	4.6	8.5	-
Crop	129	6	114	12	55	-
Percent	39.4	1.8	34.8	3.7	16.8	-
General	110	6	99	17	46	-
Percent	33.5	1.8	30.2	5.2	14.0	-
Unclassified	28	2	25	5	5	-
Percent	8.5	.6	7.6	1.5	1.5	-
Total	328	16	291	49	134	-
Percent	100.0	4.9	88.7	14.9	40.9	-
Area 1						
Livestock	16	1	14	2	12	-
Percent	9.1	.6	8.0	1.1	6.8	-
Crop	104	5	92	11	47	-
Percent	59.1	2.8	52.3	6.3	26.7	-
General	47	3	44	8	24	-
Percent	26.7	1.7	25.0	4.5	13.6	-
Unclassified	9	1	8	1	2	-
Percent	5.1	.6	4.5	.6	1.1	-
Total	176	10	158	22	85	-
Percent	100.0	5.7	89.8	12.5	48.2	-

(Continued on following page)

Table 9

(Continued)

Type	Number Operators	None	Auto	Truck	Tractor	Combine
Area 2						
Livestock	29	1	26	8	11	-
Percent	26.1	.9	23.4	7.2	9.9	-
Crop	19	1	17	1	6	-
Percent	17.1	.9	15.3	.9	5.4	-
General	50	3	43	8	16	-
Percent	45.0	2.7	38.7	7.2	14.4	-
Unclassified	13	-	12	4	2	-
Percent	11.8	-	10.8	3.6	1.8	-
Total	111	5	98	21	35	-
Percent	100.0	4.5	88.2	18.9	31.5	-
Area 3						
Livestock	16	-	13	5	5	-
Percent	39.0	-	31.7	12.2	12.2	-
Crop	6	-	5	-	2	-
Percent	14.6	-	12.2	-	4.9	-
General	13	-	12	1	6	-
Percent	31.8	-	29.3	2.4	14.6	-
Unclassified	6	1	5	-	1	-
Percent	14.6	2.4	12.2	-	2.4	-
Total	41	1	35	6	14	-
Percent	100.0	2.4	85.4	16.6	34.1	-

LAND USE DATA BY TENURE

Table 10

Number of Operators, Acres Plowed,
Acres Native Pasture, and Total Acres
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey - 1937

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Number of Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total
County Total								
Owner	65	11,100	20,406	31,506	19.8	.3	5.5	8.5
Renter	151	34,595	72,113	107,708	46.0	9.3	19.6	28.9
Owner-Add.	112	39,508	193,697	233,205	34.2	10.6	52.0	62.6
Total	328	85,203	287,216	372,419	100.0	22.9	77.1	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	32	6,205	7,155	13,360	18.2	4.5	5.1	9.6
Renter	88	22,735	32,603	55,338	50.0	16.3	23.4	39.8
Owner-Add.	56	25,645	44,750	70,395	31.8	18.4	32.2	50.6
Total	176	54,585	84,508	139,093	100.0	39.2	60.8	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	27	4,125	11,755	15,880	24.3	3.8	11.0	14.8
Renter	47	9,140	22,020	31,160	42.4	8.5	20.5	29.1
Owner-Add.	37	9,138	50,982	60,120	33.3	8.5	47.6	56.1
Total	111	22,403	84,757	107,160	100.0	20.9	79.1	100.0
Area 3								
Owner	6	770	1,496	2,266	14.6	.6	1.2	1.8
Renter	16	2,720	18,490	21,210	39.0	2.2	14.7	16.8
Owner-Add.	19	4,725	97,965	102,690	46.4	3.7	77.6	81.4
Total	41	8,215	117,951	126,166	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0

Table 11

Use of Plowed Land
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey - 1937

Tenure	Number							Percent						
	Oper.	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total	Oper.	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
County Total														
Owner	65	-	9,936	155	49	960	11,100	19.8	-	11.7	.2	-	1.1	13.0
Renter	151	-	30,150	50	20	4,375	34,595	46.0	-	35.4	-	-	5.1	40.6
Owner-Add.	112	390	30,463	25	-	8,630	39,508	34.2	.5	35.8	-	-	10.1	46.4
Total	328	390	70,549	230	69	13,965	85,203	100.0	.5	82.8	.3	-	16.4	100.0
Area 1														
Owner	32	-	5,630	95	25	455	6,205	18.2	-	10.3	.2	-	.8	11.4
Renter	88	-	20,350	50	20	2,315	22,735	50.0	-	37.3	-	-	4.2	41.6
Owner-Add.	56	190	18,820	-	-	6,635	26,645	31.8	.3	34.5	-	-	12.2	47.0
Total	176	190	44,800	145	45	9,405	54,585	100.0	.4	82.1	.3	-	17.2	100.0
Area 2														
Owner	27	-	3,676	-	24	425	4,125	24.3	-	16.4	-	.1	1.9	18.4
Renter	47	-	7,610	-	-	1,530	9,140	42.4	-	34.0	-	-	6.8	40.8
Owner-Add.	37	-	7,523	-	-	1,615	9,138	33.3	-	33.6	-	-	7.2	40.8
Total	111	-	18,809	-	24	3,570	22,403	100.0	-	84.0	-	-	15.9	100.0
Area 3														
Owner	6	-	630	60	-	80	770	14.6	-	7.7	.7	-	1.0	9.4
Renter	16	-	2,190	-	-	530	2,720	39.1	-	26.7	-	-	6.5	33.1
Owner-Add.	19	200	4,120	25	-	380	4,725	46.3	2.4	50.2	.3	-	4.6	57.5
Total	41	200	6,940	85	-	990	8,215	100.0	2.4	84.5	.1	-	12.0	100.0

Table 12

Number of Operators
Acres Owned, Rented, and Total Acres By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey - 1937

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County Total								
Owner	65	31,506	-	31,506	19.8	8.5	-	8.5
Renter	151	-	107,708	107,708	46.0	-	28.9	28.9
Owner-Add.	112	101,356	131,849	233,205	34.2	27.2	35.4	62.6
Total	328	132,862	239,557	372,419	100.0	35.7	64.3	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	32	13,360	-	13,360	18.2	9.6	-	9.6
Renter	88	-	55,338	55,338	50.0	-	39.8	39.8
Owner-Add.	56	29,320	41,075	70,395	31.8	21.1	29.5	50.6
Total	176	42,680	96,413	139,093	100.0	30.7	69.3	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	27	15,880	-	15,880	24.3	14.8	-	14.8
Renter	47	-	31,160	31,160	42.4	-	29.1	29.1
Owner-Add.	37	22,200	37,920	60,120	33.3	2.7	35.4	56.1
Total	111	38,080	69,080	107,160	100.0	35.5	64.5	100.0
Area 3								
Owner	6	2,266	-	2,266	14.6	1.8	-	1.8
Renter	16	-	21,210	21,210	39.0	-	16.8	16.8
Owner-Add.	19	49,836	52,854	102,690	46.4	39.5	41.9	81.4
Total	41	52,102	74,064	126,166	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0

Table 13

Farm Population
By Tenure

Land Use Survey - 1937

Tenure	Number of Operators	Members in Family	Employables
County Total			
Owner	65	235	78
Renter	150	623	178
Owner-Add.	110	471	155
Total	325	1,329	411
Area 1			
Owner	32	128	43
Renter	87	362	106
Owner-Add.	56	240	80
Total	175	730	229
Area 2			
Owner	27	89	31
Renter	47	197	53
Owner-Add.	36	150	52
Total	110	436	136
Area 3			
Owner	6	18	4
Renter	16	64	19
Owner-Add.	18	81	23
Total	40	163	46

Table 14

Number and Condition of Farmsteads
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey - 1937

Tenure	Number					Percent				
	Number of Operators	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Operators	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
County Total										
Owner	65	9	23	33	65	20.0	13.8	35.4	50.8	100.0
Renter	150	13	60	77	150	46.2	8.7	40.0	51.3	100.0
Owner-Add.	110	23	42	45	110	33.8	20.9	38.2	40.9	100.0
Total	325	45	125	155	325	100.0	13.8	38.5	47.7	100.0
Area 1										
Owner	32	4	10	18	32	18.3	12.5	31.3	56.3	100.0
Renter	87	6	36	45	87	49.7	6.9	41.4	51.7	100.0
Owner-Add.	56	6	22	28	56	32.0	10.7	39.3	50.0	100.0
Total	175	16	68	91	175	100.0	9.1	38.9	52.0	100.0
Area 2										
Owner	27	4	12	11	27	24.5	14.8	44.4	40.8	100.0
Renter	47	5	19	23	47	42.7	10.6	40.4	49.0	100.0
Owner-Add.	36	10	14	12	36	32.8	27.8	38.9	33.3	100.0
Total	110	19	45	46	110	100.0	17.3	40.9	41.8	100.0
Area 3										
Owner	6	1	1	4	6	15.0	16.7	16.7	66.6	100.0
Renter	16	2	5	9	16	40.0	12.5	31.3	56.2	100.0
Owner-Add.	18	7	6	5	18	45.0	38.9	33.3	27.8	100.0
Total	40	10	12	18	40	100.0	25.0	30.0	45.0	100.0

Table 15

Inventory of Facilities
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey - 1937

Tenure	Number of Facilities				Percent			
	Number of Operators	None	Electricity Home	Electricity in Bldg	Number of Operators	None	Electricity in Home	Electricity in Bldg.
County Total								
Owner	65	20	10	7	20.0	6.2	5.2	2.2
Renter	150	54	16	8	46.2	16.6	4.9	2.5
Owner-Add.	110	19	18	10	33.8	5.8	5.5	3.1
Total	325	93	44	25	100.0	28.6	13.5	7.7
Area 1								
Owner	32	12	6	4	18.3	6.9	3.4	2.3
Renter	87	39	7	3	49.7	22.3	4.0	1.7
Owner-Add.	56	12	9	4	32.0	6.9	5.1	2.3
Total	175	63	22	11	100.0	36.0	12.6	6.3
Area 2								
Owner	27	5	4	3	24.5	4.5	3.6	2.7
Renter	47	11	6	2	42.7	10.0	5.5	1.8
Owner-Add.	36	6	6	3	32.8	5.6	5.5	2.7
Total	110	22	16	8	100.0	20.1	14.6	7.2
Area 3								
Owner	6	3	-	-	15.0	7.5	-	-
Renter	16	4	3	3	40.0	10.0	7.5	7.5
Owner-Add.	18	1	3	3	45.0	2.5	7.5	7.5
Total	40	8	6	6	100.0	20.0	15.0	15.0

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(Cont'd)

Table 15

Inventory of Facilities
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey - 1937

Tenure	Number of Facilities					Percent				
	Water in Dwell.	Tele-phone	Radio	Trench Silos	Upright Silos	Water in Dwell.	Tele-phone	Radio	Trench Silos	Upright Silos
County Total										
Owner	17	22	31	9	2	5.2	6.8	9.5	2.8	.6
Renter	16	40	68	18	-	4.9	12.3	20.9	5.5	-
Owner-Add.	32	38	78	28	1	9.8	11.7	24.0	8.6	.3
Total	65	100	177	55	3	20.0	30.8	54.5	16.9	.9
Area 1										
Owner	6	3	17	3	-	3.4	1.7	9.7	1.7	-
Renter	8	12	37	4	-	4.6	6.9	21.1	2.3	-
Owner-Add.	14	4	40	10	-	8.0	2.3	22.9	5.7	-
Total	28	19	94	17	-	16.0	10.9	53.7	9.7	-
Area 2										
Owner	10	17	12	6	1	9.1	15.5	10.9	5.5	.9
Renter	7	24	23	11	-	6.4	21.8	20.9	10.0	-
Owner-Add.	12	23	24	13	-	10.9	20.9	21.8	11.8	-
Total	29	64	59	30	-	26.4	58.2	53.6	27.3	.9
Area 3										
Owner	1	2	2	-	1	2.5	5.0	5.0	-	2.5
Renter	1	4	8	3	-	2.5	10.0	20.0	7.5	0
Owner-Add.	6	11	14	5	1	15.0	27.5	35.0	12.5	2.5
Total	8	17	24	8	2	20.0	42.5	60.0	20.0	5.0

Table 16

Machinery Inventory
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey - 1937

Tenure	Number					Percent				
	Number Oper.	None	Auto	Truck	Tractor	Number Oper.	None	Auto	Truck	Tractor
County Total										
Owner	65	3	57	13	20	19.8	.9	17.4	4.0	6.1
Renter	151	9	135	16	57	46.0	2.7	41.2	4.9	17.4
Owner-Add.	112	4	99	20	57	34.2	1.2	30.2	6.1	17.4
Total	328	16	291	49	134	100.0	4.8	88.7	14.9	40.9
Area 1										
Owner	32	2	29	4	12	18.2	1.1	16.5	2.3	6.8
Renter	88	6	77	8	39	50.0	3.4	43.8	4.5	22.2
Owner-Add.	56	2	52	10	34	31.8	1.1	29.5	5.7	19.3
Total	176	10	158	22	85	100.0	5.6	89.8	12.5	48.3
Area 2										
Owner	27	-	24	7	8	24.4	-	21.6	6.3	7.2
Renter	47	3	43	8	12	42.3	2.7	38.7	7.2	10.8
Owner-Add.	37	2	31	6	15	33.3	1.8	27.9	5.4	13.5
Total	111	5	98	21	35	100.0	4.5	88.2	18.9	31.5
Area 3										
Owner	6	1	4	2	-	14.6	2.4	9.8	4.9	-
Renter	16	-	15	-	6	39.0	-	36.6	-	14.6
Owner-Add.	19	-	16	4	8	46.4	-	39.0	9.8	19.5
Total	41	1	35	6	14	100.0	2.4	85.4	14.7	34.1

LAND USE DATA BY YEARS ON FARM

Table 17

Years on Farm
By County and Area

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Years on Farm	Number	Percent
County Total		
0-1	92	28.1
2-3	44	13.4
4-6	40	12.2
7-9	26	7.9
10-12	19	5.8
13-Over	103	31.4
Unknown	4	1.2
Total	328	100.0
Area 1		
0-1	53	30.1
2-3	24	13.7
4-6	21	11.9
7-9	11	6.3
10-12	9	5.1
13-Over	56	31.8
Unknown	2	1.1
Total	176	100.0
Area 2		
0-1	28	25.2
2-3	16	14.4
4-6	15	13.5
7-9	10	9.0
10-12	8	7.2
13-Over	34	30.7
Unknown	-	-
Total	111	100.0
Area 3		
0-1	11	26.8
2-3	4	9.7
4-6	4	9.8
7-9	5	12.2
10-12	2	4.9
13-Over	13	31.7
Unknown	2	4.9
Total	41	100.0

Table 18

Years on Farm by Type

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Livestock		Crop		General		Unclassified		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total										
0-1	6	1.8	48	14.6	27	8.2	11	3.4	92	28.0
2-3	6	1.8	22	6.7	10	3.0	6	1.8	44	13.4
4-6	4	1.2	17	5.2	16	4.9	3	.9	40	12.2
7-9	9	2.7	5	1.5	12	3.7	-	-	26	7.9
10-12	7	2.1	4	1.2	8	2.4	-	-	19	5.8
13-Over	26	7.9	33	10.1	36	11.0	8	2.4	103	31.5
Unknown	3	.9	-	-	1	.3	-	-	4	1.2
Total	61	18.6	129	39.4	110	33.5	28	8.5	328	100.0
Area 1										
0-1	2	1.1	38	21.6	10	5.7	3	1.7	53	30.1
2-3	2	1.1	17	9.7	4	2.3	1	.6	24	13.7
4-6	-	-	14	8.0	5	2.8	2	1.1	21	11.9
7-9	2	1.1	5	2.8	4	2.3	-	-	11	6.2
10-12	2	1.1	3	1.7	4	2.3	-	-	9	5.1
13-Over	7	4.0	27	15.3	19	10.8	3	1.7	56	31.8
Unknown	1	.6	-	-	1	.6	-	-	2	1.2
Total	16	9.1	104	59.1	47	26.7	9	5.1	176	100.0

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Table 18

(Continued)

Type	Livestock		Crop		General		Unclassified		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 2										
0-1	2	1.8	8	7.2	13	11.7	5	4.6	28	25.3
2-3	2	1.8	4	3.6	6	5.4	4	3.6	16	14.4
4-6	3	2.7	2	1.8	10	9.0	-	-	15	13.5
7-9	4	3.6	-	-	6	5.4	-	-	10	9.0
10-12	4	3.6	1	.9	3	2.7	-	-	8	7.2
13-Over	14	12.6	4	3.6	12	10.8	4	3.6	34	30.6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	26.1	19	17.1	50	45.0	13	11.8	111	100.0
Area 3										
0-1	2	4.9	2	4.9	4	9.8	3	7.3	11	26.9
2-3	2	4.9	1	2.4	-	-	1	2.4	4	9.7
4-6	1	2.4	1	2.4	1	2.5	1	2.5	4	9.8
7-9	3	7.3	-	-	2	4.9	-	-	5	12.2
10-12	1	2.4	-	-	1	2.4	-	-	2	4.8
13-Over	5	12.2	2	4.9	5	12.2	1	2.4	13	31.7
Unknown	2	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4.9
Total	16	39.0	6	14.6	13	31.8	6	14.6	41	100.0

Table 19

Years on Farm by Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Tenure	Owner		Renter		Owner-Add.		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total								
0-1	12	3.7	67	20.4	13	4.0	92	28.0
2-3	8	2.7	32	9.8	4	1.2	44	13.5
4-6	8	2.7	21	6.4	11	3.4	40	12.2
7-9	7	2.4	8	2.4	11	3.4	26	7.9
10-12	1	.3	8	2.4	10	3.0	19	5.8
13-Over	29	8.8	13	4.0	61	18.6	103	31.4
Unknown	-	-	2	.6	2	.6	4	1.2
Total	65	19.8	151	46.0	112	34.2	328	100.0
Area 1								
0-1	7	4.0	41	23.3	5	2.8	53	30.1
2-3	5	2.8	17	9.7	2	1.1	24	13.6
4-6	4	2.3	11	6.3	6	3.4	21	12.0
7-9	2	1.1	3	1.7	6	3.4	11	6.2
10-12	-	-	6	3.4	3	1.7	9	5.1
13-Over	14	8.0	8	4.5	34	19.4	56	31.9
Unknown	-	-	2	1.1	-	-	2	1.1
Total	32	18.2	88	50.0	56	31.8	176	100.0

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Table 19

(Continued)

Tenure	Owner		Renter		Owner-Add.		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 2								
0-1	5	4.5	17	15.3	6	5.4	28	25.2
2-3	2	1.9	12	10.8	2	1.8	16	14.5
4-6	4	3.6	8	7.2	3	2.7	15	13.5
7-9	4	3.6	3	2.7	3	2.7	10	9.0
10-12	1	.9	2	1.8	5	4.5	8	7.2
13-Over	11	9.9	5	4.5	18	16.2	34	30.6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27	24.4	47	42.3	37	33.3	111	100.0
Area 3								
0-1	-	-	9	21.9	2	4.9	11	26.8
2-3	1	2.4	3	7.3	-	-	4	9.7
4-6	-	-	2	4.9	2	4.9	4	9.8
7-9	1	2.4	2	4.9	2	4.9	5	12.2
10-12	-	-	-	-	2	4.9	2	4.9
13-Over	4	9.8	-	-	9	21.9	13	31.7
Unknown	-	-	-	-	2	4.9	2	4.9
Total	6	14.6	16	39.0	19	46.4	41	100.0

LAND USE DATA BY SIZE OF FARM

Table 20

Size of Farm by County and Area

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Size of Farm	Number	Percent
County Total		
0-240	24	7.3
241-400	76	23.2
401-720	108	32.9
721-1040	42	12.8
1041-1920	52	15.9
1921-3840	15	4.6
3841-5760	7	2.1
5761-Over	4	1.2
Total	328	100.0
Area 1		
0-240	11	6.3
241-400	41	23.3
401-720	68	38.6
721-1040	23	13.1
1041-1920	23	13.1
1921-3840	8	4.5
3841-5760	2	1.1
5761-Over	-	-
Total	176	100.0
Area 2		
0-240	7	6.3
241-400	27	24.3
401-720	36	32.5
721-1040	14	12.6
1041-1920	21	18.9
1921-3840	4	3.6
3841-5760	1	.9
5761-Over	1	.9
Total	111	100.0
Area 3		
0-240	6	14.6
241-400	8	19.5
401-720	4	9.8
721-1040	5	12.2
1041-1920	8	19.5
1921-3840	3	7.3
3841-5760	4	9.8
5761-Over	3	7.3
Total	41	100.0

Table 21

Size of Farm by Type

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Livestock		Crop		General		Unclassified		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total										
0-240	1	.3	13	4.0	5	1.5	5	1.5	24	7.3
241-400	6	1.8	35	10.7	24	7.3	11	3.4	76	23.2
401-720	8	2.4	58	17.7	31	9.5	11	3.4	108	32.9
721-1040	7	2.1	15	4.6	20	6.1	-	-	42	12.8
1041-1920	22	6.7	6	1.8	23	7.0	1	.3	52	15.9
1921-3840	9	2.7	1	.3	5	1.5	-	-	15	4.6
3841-5760	4	1.2	1	.3	2	.6	-	-	7	2.1
5761-Over	4	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.2
Total	61	18.6	129	39.3	110	33.5	28	8.6	328	100.0
Area 1										
0-240	-	-	10	5.7	1	.6	-	-	11	6.3
241-400	3	1.7	26	14.8	8	4.5	4	2.3	41	23.3
401-720	1	.6	47	26.6	15	8.5	5	2.8	68	38.5
721-1040	1	.6	13	7.4	9	5.1	-	-	23	13.1
1041-1920	8	4.5	6	3.4	9	5.1	-	-	23	13.0
1921-3840	3	1.7	1	.6	4	2.3	-	-	8	4.6
3841-5760	-	-	1	.6	1	.6	-	-	2	1.2
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16	9.1	104	59.1	47	26.7	9	5.1	176	100.0

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Table 21
(Continued)

Type	Livestock		Crop		General		Unclassified		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 2										
0-240	1	.9	2	1.8	2	1.8	2	1.8	7	6.3
241-400	2	1.8	7	6.3	13	11.7	5	4.6	27	24.4
401-720	7	6.2	9	8.1	15	13.5	5	4.5	36	32.3
721-1040	5	4.6	1	.9	8	7.2	-	-	14	12.7
1041-1920	9	8.1	-	-	11	9.9	1	.9	21	18.9
1921-3840	3	2.7	-	-	1	.9	-	-	4	3.6
3841-5760	1	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.9
5761-Over	1	.9	-	-	-	-	-	--	1	.9
Total	29	26.1	19	17.1	50	45.0	13	11.8	111	100.0
Area 3										
0-240	-	-	1	2.4	2	4.9	2	7.3	6	14.6
241-400	1	2.4	2	4.9	3	7.3	2	4.9	8	19.5
401-720	-	-	2	4.9	1	2.5	1	2.4	4	9.8
721-1040	1	2.4	1	2.4	3	7.4	-	-	5	12.2
1041-1920	5	12.3	-	-	3	7.3	-	-	8	19.6
1921-3840	3	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7.3
3841-5760	3	7.3	-	-	1	2.4	-	-	4	9.7
5761-Over	3	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7.3
Total	16	39.0	6	14.6	13	31.8	6	14.6	41	100.0

Table 22

Size of Farm by Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Size	Owner		Renter		Owner-Add.		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Total								
0-240	9	2.7	13	4.0	2	.6	24	7.3
241-400	26	7.6	44	13.4	6	1.8	76	23.2
401-720	23	7.0	59	18.0	26	7.9	108	32.9
721-1040	2	.6	18	5.5	22	6.7	42	12.8
1041-1920	5	1.5	11	3.4	36	11.0	52	15.9
1921-3840	-	-	4	1.2	11	3.3	15	4.6
3841-5760	-	-	1	.3	6	1.8	7	2.1
5761-Over	-	-	1	.3	3	.9	4	1.2
Total	65	19.8	151	46.1	112	34.1	328	100.0
Area 1								
0-240	4	2.2	6	3.4	1	.6	11	6.2
241-400	14	8.0	26	14.8	1	.6	41	23.4
401-720	14	8.0	36	20.5	18	10.2	68	38.7
721-1040	-	-	12	6.8	11	6.3	23	13.1
1041-1920	-	-	5	2.8	18	10.2	23	13.0
1921-3840	-	-	3	1.7	5	2.8	8	4.5
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	2	1.1
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32	18.2	88	50.0	56	31.8	176	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 22
(Continued)

Size	Owner		Renter		Owner-Add.		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Area 2								
0-240	2	1.9	4	3.6	1	.9	7	6.4
241-400	10	9.0	14	12.6	3	2.7	27	24.3
401-720	9	8.0	19	17.1	8	7.2	36	32.3
721-1040	2	1.9	4	3.6	8	7.2	14	12.7
1041-1920	4	3.6	5	4.5	12	10.8	21	18.9
1921-3840	-	-	-	-	4	3.6	4	3.6
3841-5760	-	-	1	.9	-	-	1	.9
5761-Over	-	-	-	-	1	.9	1	.9
Total	27	24.4	47	42.3	37	33.3	111	100.0
Area 3								
0-240	3	7.3	3	7.3	-	-	6	14.6
241-400	2	4.9	4	9.8	2	4.9	8	19.6
401-720	-	-	4	9.8	-	-	4	9.8
721-1040	-	-	2	4.9	3	7.3	5	10.2
1041-1920	1	2.4	1	2.4	6	14.6	8	19.4
1921-3840	-	-	1	2.4	2	4.9	3	7.3
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	4	9.8	4	9.8
5761-Over	-	-	1	2.4	2	4.9	3	7.3
Total	6	14.6	16	39.0	19	46.4	41	100.0

CONDITION AND OCCUPANCY OF HOUSES

Table 23

Number and Condition of Occupied Houses

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Condition	Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied Houses								
Good	18	9.6	19	18.6	10	16.7	47	13.5
Fair	70	37.4	39	38.2	22	36.7	131	37.5
Poor	87	46.5	43	42.2	21	35.0	151	43.3
Rural Non-Farm	12	6.5	1	1.0	7	11.6	20	5.7
Total	187	100.0	102	100.0	60	100.0	349	100.0

Table 24

Number and Condition of Unoccupied Houses

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Condition	Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unoccupied Houses								
In Ruins	115	43.6	53	53.5	29	50.8	197	47.0
Not in Ruins	32	12.2	10	10.1	6	10.7	48	11.5
House Gone	117	44.2	36	36.4	21	38.5	174	41.5
Total	264	100.0	99	100.0	56	100.0	419	100.0

SUBSIDIES

Table 25

Federal Payments
Amounts Outstanding 1933-1937

Loans	
Rural Rehabilitation	$ 146,738
Federal Land Bank	957,865
Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation	57,777
Emergency Crop and Drought Loans	92,807
Production Credit Association	28,053
Sub-Total	$1,283,240
Grants and Relief	
A.A.A. Livestock	$ 167,318
A.A.A. Payments	152,230
A.C.P. Payments	96,413
C.W.A. Payments	297,613
W.P.A.	1,619,954
F.E.R.A.	2,349,170
R.A. Grants	64,431
Sub-Total	$4,747,129
Grand Total	$6,030,369

Table 26

Number of Operators and Type of Subsidies Received

Source: Land Use Survey, 1937

Type	Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		County Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Operators	176	100.0	111	100.0	41	100.0	328	100.0
No Subsidies	49	27.8	50	45.0	24	58.5	123	37.5
Corn-hog Contract	69	39.2	38	34.2	9	22.0	116	35.4
Wheat Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed Loan	10	5.7	2	1.8	3	7.3	15	4.6
Feed Loan	1	.6	4	3.6	1	2.4	6	1.8
Rural Rehabilitation Loan	15	8.5	7	6.3	-	-	22	6.7
Rural Rehabilitation Grant	36	20.5	21	18.9	7	17.1	64	19.5
Work Relief	78	44.3	16	14.4	7	17.1	101	30.8
Direct Relief	35	19.9	6	5.4	1	2.4	42	12.8

A P P E N D I X B

SAMPLE FARM SCHEDULE USED IN LAND USE SURVEY OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

Resettlement Administration
Land Use Planning Division

OPERATOR'S SCHEDULE

(DRY FARM LAND)

Date _____
Twp. _____
Range _____
Sec. _____
Farmstead, Twp. ____ Range ____ Sec. ____

Oper. Name _____
Address _____

1. State _____ 2. County _____ 3. Area _____ 4. Schedule No. _____

5. Residence _____ 7. Tenure _____ 9. No. Yrs. Region _____ 11. Operator's Age _____

6. Type of Farm _____ 8. No. Yrs. Farm _____ 10. Size of Farm _____ 12. Condition of Farmstead _____

13. Acres Owned _____ 14. Acres Rented _____ 15. Acres Total _____

LAND USE

16. Wheat _____	20. Sorghums _____	24. Cover Crop _____	28. Tame Pasture _____
17. Barley _____	21. Hay _____	25. Fallow _____	29. Other _____
18. Corn _____	22. Cotton _____	26. Idle _____	30. Total _____
19. Broom Corn _____	23. Beans _____	27. Native Pasture _____	

ACREAGE SEEDED TO WHEAT:

31. Cg. _____ 32. Cu. _____ 33. CuCr. _____ 34. CuCgb. _____ 35. CuCf. _____ 36. CuCa. _____ 37. Total _____

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CORN, WHEAT, BARLEY, etc.			FEED CROPS		
38. Kind _____	39. Acres _____	40. Total A. _____	41. Kind _____	42. Acres _____	43. Total A. _____

LIVESTOCK (Total A. U. _____)

	BREEDING STOCK					FEEDERS					OTHER			
	Up To 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2 yrs. & over	A. U.		Up To 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2 yrs. & over	A. U.		Up To 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2 yrs. & over	A. U.
44. Cattle					48. Cattle					52. Dairy Stk.				
45. Sheep					49. Sheep					53. Horse Mul				
46. Swine					50. Swine					54. Poultry				
47. Total					51. Total					55. Total				

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES:

56. Power Line _____	60. Water-Dwell _____	64. Upright Silo _____	68. Combine _____
57. Home Unit _____	61. Telephone _____	65. Auto _____	69. Source Dom. Water _____
58. In Home _____	62. Radio _____	66. Truck _____	70. Depth of Well _____
59. In Bldg. _____	63. Trench Silo _____	67. Tractor _____	71. Source Stock Water _____

72. No. Members on Farm _____ 73. Employables (16-65) _____ 74. Man-Wk. Days Employ. Exclu. of Wk. Relief _____

75. Income from this _____ 76. Prev. Occu. before Settling in Region _____ 77. State _____ 78. Town _____

79. Original Breaking (This Farm) _____

CROP RECORD (Operator's Record on This Farm) 80. Good _____ 81. Fair _____ 82. Poor _____ 83. Failure _____

27 — 28 — 29 — 30 — 31 — 32 — 33 — 34 — 35 — 36 —

TENANCY

Type of Rent	Acreage	Amount	Duration of Lease	Landlord's Name	Address	Relationship

SOIL CONSERVING PRACTICES: (acres)

84. Contour _____ 85. Terrace _____ 86. Chisel _____ 87. Strip Crop _____ 88. Cover Crop _____

RECOMMENDED TYPE OF FARMING

Type	Total Acres	Pasture	Small Grain	Row Crops	Fallow	Livestock

GOVERNMENT LOANS AND SUBSIDIES (1936)

89. Agri. Conserv. _____	92. Seed Loans _____	95. R. R. Grants _____
90. Wheat _____	93. Feed Loans _____	96. Work Relief _____
91. Cotton _____	94. R. R. Loans _____	97. Direct Relief _____

(Enumerator's Signature) _____

(Checker's Signature)